TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, First Session

THURSDAY, July 2, 1846.

IN SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STURGEON presented the petition of Andrew Parke, a soldier in the late war with Great Britain, asking a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DIX presented the memorial of N. Nye Hall, an officer in the last war with Great Britain, asking an increase of pensions, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. YULEE presented the memorial of John M. Melntosh, praying the payment of his claim against the United States as assignee of Jno. Clute and Jacob Hart, who were employed in the military service as teamsters at Fort Macomb; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. CASS presented a memorial of citizens of Chicago, Illinous, praying that in any change in the mode of dispusing of the mineral lands of the United States, which Congress may make, the rights of the leaseese of those lands may not be sacrificed; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. HANNEGAN submitted the following res Mr. HANNEURAL substitution; which lies over thation; which lies over the substitution; which lies over the substitution of the United States he requested to communicate to the Sensite the orders, if an such have been transmitted to General Taylor since the battles of the Sch and 9th of May, directing him to advance the substitution of the substitution are otherwise controlling his movements. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. THOS. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to whom was referred the House bill for the relief of Nathaniel Bird, submitted an adverse report thereon, recommending that the further consideration of the subject be indefinite-ly postponed; which report was ordered to be print-

ed.

Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of Madison Allen, of the State of Missouri; which was read and passed to the second reading.

Mr. B. also, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill for the relief of John G. McLeod, of Linn county, lows.

Mr. B. further, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the House act to confirm an entry of land made by the administrator of James Anderson, deceased, of lowa Territory.

RULES OF THE SENATE. Mr. HAYWOOD moved that the committee to inquire into the expediency of revising the rufes of the Senate, provided for by the resolution of the Senate adopted a few days since, consist of five persons, and be appointed by the Chair, which motion

The PRESIDENT appointed as said committee mtors HAYWOOD, PEARCE, SEVIER, EVANS, and

The Senate considered the adverse report of the Committee on Foreign Relations upon the petition of John Strokecker and others; which was concur-

RETROCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. ARCHER moved that the prior orders of the day be postponed, and that the Senate resume the consideration of the bill for the retrocession of the town and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia; which motion was agreed to.

The bill was then considered as in committee of the whole, when

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said that, as a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia, and having voted in favor of the bill, he felt bound to state his reasons for that vote. He then reviewed the constitutional provisions relative to the astablishment of a seat of government, and its location within this District. He insisted that there was nothing to prohibit the retrocession of the enwithin this District. He insisted that there is nothing to prohibit the retrocession of the endothing to prohibit the retrocession of the endothing to prohibit the retrocession of the supposed in which the removal of the seat of governation would be unavoidable, and asked if, in such ea, Congress could root retrocede the territory xandria, he asserted, had reason to complain of favoritism of Congress towards Washington and registerin; and he insisted that the prayer of the ority of the inhabitants should be granted. If the contended that Consist had no power to accept a cession of territory ept for a specified object; and that as the object he cession in this case was the location and estimation of a seat of government, Congress could retrocede, unless with an abandonment of that ext.

bject.
Mr. HANNEGAN spoke in favor of the retro-cession. He contended that Congress had no right o refuse the request of the people of Alexandris o be restored to their original rights of citizen-

to be restored to their original rights of citizenship.

Mr. CALHOUN then rose, and said that he had not been able to discover any valid reason why the retrocession should not be made. The first and great point for consideration was, whether, by this retrocession, the object of the ceasion would be impaired? He could not see how any evil result could possibly follow. It was a detached portion of the District, lying on the other side of the river, and in no way calculated to facilitate the legislation of the general government. Nor did he see how any acquired rights could be injured. He did not see how the retrocession could injuriously affect the county of Washington, as he believed it was called, or Georgetown. The next question, then, was, Was there any serious constitutional objection? According to his judgment, there could not be any such, unless there was somewhere in the constitution a prohibitory clause. there was somewhere in the constitution a tory clause. It was in the power of the govprohibitory clause. It was in the power of the government to remove its seat if it thought proper, unless there was some express provision to the contrary. Now, he saw no such provision in the contrary. Now, he saw no such provision in the contrary. Now, he saw no such provision in the contrary. Now, he saw no such provision in the contrary. Now, he saw no such provision in the contrary. If they had a right—which he held to be incontestable—to remove the seat of government, the right of parting with any portion of it was apparent. Nor was there, in his opinion, any violation of a pledge on the part of Congress, as argued by the senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Havwoon.] The act of Congress, it was true, established this as the permanent seat of government; but they all knew that an act of Congress possessed no perpetuity of obligation. It was a simple resolution of the body, and could be at any time repealed. Although he thought that Congress had the power to remove the seat of government, yet he was not to be understood as supposing that it would ever be expedient or wise to remove it. He could not concur in the views presented by Mr. Madison on the subject of the location of a seat of government, and read yesterday by the centor from Virginia, [Mr. Pesnynacker.] Mr Madison that the seat of government in favor of the position that the seat of government in favor of the position that the seat of government never were, or scarcely ever were, situated in the centre, and there was reason for that general arrangement. They were always situated on the frontier the most exposed. Where was London, the seat of the Britash government? On, the southeast frontier of the

scarcely ever were, situated in the centre, and there was reason for that general arrangement. They were always situated on the frontier the most exposed. Where was London, the seat of the British government? On the southeast frontier of the kingdom, looking towards the continent of Europe. That of France, Parie, was in the most exposed position. So with regard to the seat of government in Russia, and so, indeed, with regard to the capitals of all the chief nations of the world. In the nature of things it must be so. Now, if that was true in the general, it was pre-eminently true of this confederacy; for the federal government looked almost exclusively to their foreign relations. And here it had been wisely located, and here, in his opinion, it would continue, so long as the institutions of the republic endured. If the seat of government was ever changed, it would be incensequence of some other cause, than the retrocession of Alexandria, which could not possibly in any way affect that matter. There might be a change from disruption, or in consequence of some strong local interest prevailing, though under their equal system of government that was hardly to be feared. If great inconvenience would arise to members at distances extremely remote, murmurs might originate, and produce such a change. Yet, even on that score there was not much ground for apprehension, as the equitable arrangement of mileage had placed members on a perfect equality, those farthest removed, and whose home and family associations and affections were most interfered with receiving appropriate compensation. As it was evident from the temper of the Senste that the bill would pass, he would not longer detain the house by any remarks.

Mr. ASHLEY inquired what effect would be produced by the retrocession with regard to the debt of Alexandria!

to agitate the question of changing the sent of government. It might not, be proper to do so at the present time, but the gended reasons urged by the present time, but the gended reasons urged by the present time, but the gended reasons urged by the nity of locations would give it as stered and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in the present time, but the gended reasons urged by the hat he (Mr. A.) objected. The sended had albited to the example of other nations of the world-on those ancient monarchies where the location of the capital was a matter dependent upon the capito of the court, and not present the location of the capital was a matter dependent upon the capito of the court, and not present the location of the capital was a matter dependent upon the capito of the court, and not present the location of the capital was a matter dependent upon the capito of the court, and not present the location of the capital was a matter dependent upon the capito of the court, and not present the location of the capital was a matter dependent upon the capito of the court, and not present the location of the capital was a matter of the world-on the world-on the capital was a matter of the world-on the world-on the capital was a matter of the world-on the worl tial commercial cities on the seaboard. He might present many illustrations of this fact. Before the telegraphic communication was established, when a bill was introduced into Congress, Wall street had notice of it, if necessary, in fifteen hours, and in fifteen hours more the cars brought a delegation from Wall street to regulate the details of the bill. Thus had their tariffs been formed—thus had the commercial interests overruled all others from their proximity to the Capitol. The great mass of the people—four-fifths of them—lived on the soil, and obtained from it subsistence. It was in their centre that the seat of government should be located. These were his opinions, and he stated them not as having any immediate bearing on the bill before the House, but in opposition to the views expressed by the seator from South Carolina, whose remarks were always entitled to high consideration and carried with them great weight.

Mr. CALHOUN again rose and stated that it happened, that at the Memphis convention—a body composed of six hundred members, possesse d of great intelligence, and representing almost exclusively the interests of those who lived upon the soil | w resolution was offered recommenting a change of the seat of the general government. A most extraordinary sensation was produced, and when the resolution was submitted, there was one loud-toned overwhelming, "no" opposed to the solitary voice of the mover.

Mr. ALLEN. Where was that?

Mr. ALLEN. Where was that Mr. CALHOUN. At the Memphis

Mr. ALLEN. Ah! That proves nothing. The only difficulty has been the choice of another site and the contesting claims have been so numerous that the change has not been, ere this, seriously

monted.

Mr. WESTCOTT was in favor of the bill, because it relieved the people of Alexandria from a galling disfranchisement of which he knew something by experience.

Mr. ARCHER advocated the bill in a long and

Mr. ARCHER advocated the bill, and in an eloquent manner contended for the sacred immunity of
the constitution, and the wise arrangements of the
sages of the revolution. He also argued the constitutional question at considerable length, and with
characteristic ability.
Mr. PENNYBACKER replied.
Mr. BREESE regarded the bill as unconstitu-

The bill was then reported to the Senate the year and nays being called for on the quest ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading were ordered, and being taken, resulted a lows:

lows:

YE.AS-Mesers. Alieu, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Barrow, Benton, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, Cilley, Th: Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Fairfield, Greene, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisians, Lewis, Morchend, Pannybacker, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—13.

NAYS-Mesers, Breere, Bright, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Raywood, Houston, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Semple, and Sturgeon—14

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ARCHER asked that the bill be put upon its third reading note.

No objection being offered, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

The title of the bill as passed is as follows—viz: "An act to retrocede the county of Alexandria, in the

Resolved, That when the Senate adje on motion of Mr. HAYWOOD, the Senate the proceeded to the consideration of executive busine and, after some time spent therein, the doors we

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When we closed our report last evening, Mr DANIEL was addressing the committee. The committee was subsequently addressed by e committee was subsequently addressed by rs. HOUGH, HAMPTON, HOUSTON, or

Measrs. HOUGH, HABIT AND Delaware, and LEWIS.

Mr. HOUGH obtained the floor and address on fining himself strictly to the the committee, confining himself strictly to the sub-ject of the revenue. He briefly reviewed the whig act of 1842, and pointed out many of its highly pro-tective, and unjust, unequal, and oppressive operaiective, and unjust, unequal, and oppressive operations. He avowed himself, in accordance with the
expressed will of his constituents, in favor of its repeal, or material modification; and in favor of such
revision as shall divest it of its objectionable features.
Mr. H. also reviewed the bill under consideration,
reported by the Committee of Ways and Means,
and avowed himself in favor of its passage, provided
it should be so amended as to relieve tea and coffee
from taxation, and to afford an equal protection to
wool, woollen blankets, flaxased, and some other
agricultural productions, with that given to the manfacturers; and he could become satisfied it would produce sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the government. [We will publish this
speech hereafter.]

Mr. HAMPTON next obtained the floor. He
represented, in part, a State deeply interested in the
rotective policy, and came from a district in which
all the whigs, and, he believed, many of the democrats, are in favor substantially of the tariff of 1842;
and he took this opportunity of entering his most
earnest protest against the passage of the bill reported by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and
Means. He then proceeded to give some reasons
why he should sustain the tariff of 1842 and oppose
the bills under consideration.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Delaware, next obtained the
floor and addressed the committee in opposition to
the bills in warm and animated terms. He represented terms.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Delaware, next obtained the floor and addressed the committee in opposition to the bill in warm and animated terms. He proclaimed his determination to adhere uncompromisingly to the provisions of the tariff act of 1842, and would take occasion at once to say that he should vote against the bill under consideration, and all the amendments which were likely to be submitted, as he was convinced that they would all prove slike fatal in the end, to the sound and salutary influences which had been exerted by the existing law, and the principle of protection incorporated in it. There which had been exerted by the existing law, and the principle of protection incorporated in it. There was but one honest and conscientious conviction among the people of his sovereign district, which, as gentlemen are aware, was a whole State, upon this great and important question, and he was convinced that he hezarded nothing in saying that that conscientious and unanimous conviction was, that the provisions and policy of the act of 1842, should not be disturbed. Mr. H. spoke of the benefits resulting to the whole country from the passage of this law, and predicted ruin and disaster as the certain and inevitable consequences of its destruction and repeal.

peal.

Mr. LEWIS obtained the floor, and addressed the committee in favor of the bill of 1842, and against the bill under consideration.

A few minutes before midnight the committee

And, in the House, the eight or ten members the present adopted a resolution providing that the House should meet this day at nine o'clock.

And a portion of the House, much less than a quorum, accordingly met.

Mr. CROZIER moved that there be a call of the

Issue; which motion was agreed to.

And the clerk proceeded to call the roll of merers; and having called to the name of Mr. Passro

On motion of Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, a fu

produced by the retrocession with regard to the debt of Alexandria!

Mr. CALHOUN said there were abler lawyers than himself in the body; but he supposed that not Mr. Man the first effect on the debt would be produced. opinion.

WBACKER expressed the same Mr. ALLEN expressed the same Mr. ALLEN expressed the same into had passed beyond the progret that the discussion on the question of the tariff, or any other; but circumstances that had taken place had, within the last few days, made it proper that he should now do so,

of Mr. BRINKERHOFF:

"So much for his financial views. But what are we to think of a representative of the people who, after professing to be an anni-tard man, is willing to incur the dauget o defeating a great reform, because he has been disappointed about Oregon, and all more because he has been disappointed in the search of office. Judge Wick has so scath myly exposed these appeals, in his speech of this day, that it is scarcely necessary for us to expose them to the public indignation. With what scorn did the member from Indiana lash this disgraceful attempt of 'truckling and bargain ing with the administration for a little treasury pap"—thus to bargain away votes which the interests of the country required to be given! The judge reprobated such a course which God himself hates, which the whigs despise, and a honest man can respect."

Truckling and bargaining with the administra

Truckling and bargaining with the administ Truckling and bargaining with the administra-tion for a little treasury pap! Thus to bargain away voites, &c. He knew not what was the in-tention of the writer of the article, but if he intends to insinuate that his colleague [Mr. Bainkermerr] had the power of moving him on the chess-board to accomplish his purpose, or to wreak his indigna-tion on the President—if, he repeated, the remark was so intended, which he hoped it was not, he threw back the insinuation with the contempt which it de-served, and branded it as false, and worthy alone of the mind which could conceive it. He hoped, however, this was not the intention of the editor back the insinuation with the contempt which it deserved, and branded it as false, and worthy alone of the mind which could conceive it. He hoped, however, this was not the intention of the editor of the paper. Such must be the inference on reading the article, it seemed to him, and he must clear his skirts. If such charge was designed, it came with a bad grace frome one who now lives in part on the patronage of this House. He was not present yesterday to witness the display made before this House by the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Wick,] who undertook to lecture Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The "castigation" given seems to apply to his colleague. When the gentleman's speech was published, he would cast his eyes over it, and judge of the "severity of the castigation." If the gentleman took the liberty of ascribing to him any "bargaining" motives, he would reply to him. He would give him a lecture on his rights, and desire no interference with them from him. When the gentleman wishes to demonstrate his admiration for the administration, and advocate its principles, he should do it in a different way, and not attempt to make others stepping-stones to effect his object. He would take notice of him its principles, he should do it in a different way and not attempt to make others stepping-stones to effect his object. He would take notice of hin at the proper time; and if his course toward hin required it, he would take the veil off of the gentleman, and let the world know who he was.

Mr. JAMES McDOWELL moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to offer the following resolution—viz:

resolution—viz:

Resolved. That when the general debate upon the now before the Committee of the Whole on the state of Union, shall terminate at two o'clock to-day, the hill its prepositions, and the amendments thereto which been or may be offered, shall be put to vote, it shall been or the committee of the control of t

The said resolution was read.

And the question being put, "Shall the rules

Mr. BARRINGER moved there be a call of th

negative.
So a call of the House was refused.
The question then recurred on the motion to suapend the rules, for the purpose of receiving the resolution above mentioned.
And two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended, and the resolution was not received.

On motion of Mr. G. S. HOUSTON, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Coss., of Georgia, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the duty on imports, and for other purposes.

Mr. GENTRY was entitled to the floor, and adof the protective policy, but mainly in exposition or what he denominated the great, damnable, and in famous conspiracy (alluding to the Kane letter) by which the people of the State of Pennsylvania has been defrauded out of their votes, and by which the men who had perpetrated it had, in violation of every principle of democracy, reached the station they now occupied. These men were James K. Policand James Buchanen.

Mr. ASHMUN obtained the floor.

Mr. RATHBUN contested his right to it.

After some conversation.

Mr. AATHOUT callon,
After some conversation,
Mr. ASHMUN rather (he said) than give rise
any difficulty between the Chair and the gentlement of the conversation of the

from New York, [Mr. Rafhaum,] abandoned his right to speak.

Mr. RafthBUN was in favor of modifying the tariff of 1842—not of destroying—not of repealing When the cry came up from the Richmond Enquirer, "repeal the tariff of 1842," it was answered from New York with one universal burst, almost without exception, of "no repeal." They were for correcting, not destroying, for equalizing, not abandoning and overthrowing. He could not, as a representative of the people, in a time of war, agree to a system that would greatly reduce the revenue. The tariff we now have, with all its defects, with all its provisions against revenue, produces in the gross tariff we now have, with all its defects, with all its provisions against revenue, produces in the gross about \$30,000,000; by some modifications, by lay ing their hands on some free articles and making as increase on some few articles which would admit of it, they could bring up the revenues of this government to from \$35,000,000 to \$38,000,000. He stood on the same ground with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bainkraheoff.] who (he said) had been much insprengement in his opposition to the bill of the [Mr. Brinkerhoff,] who (he said) had been much misrepresented in his opposition to the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. R. wished it distinctly understood that he opposed it because it toould not yield sufficient resenue.

He reviewed the circumstances, action, and obligations of the Baltimore convention, and devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to a severe reply to Mr. Wick.

[A full report is in course of preparation.]

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL followed in defence of the law of 1842

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Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL followed in defence of the law of 1842

Mr. McKAY, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a general exposé, as far as his brief hour would allow, of the financial condition of the government with reference to the peace establishment, as well as to the extraordinary expenses of the subsisting war with Mexico, and of the calculations on which this bill was based, and the probability of its yielding sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government.

Full notes were taken of his speech which are in course of preparation, and will be published as soon as they shall have undergone the revision of Mr. McK. In the mean time the reporter presents the following very condensed summary of his estimates and positions.

He first reviewed the financial history of the government, both as to its receipts and expenditures, for the three years of the present law, and in view of the circumstances of great public emergency under which that act was passed, (with the intention of making it only a temporary measure,) of the oppressive and monstrous previsions is contained, and of the absolute necessity, before any quiet could be secured of making at least a trial of the anti-restrictive system; assuming that some change was required, he proceeded to inquire whether the bill proposed was a suitable measure.

I. UNDER THE PRACE ESTABLISHMENT.

First, as to expenses: for the last three years, (expending extraordinary measure of the security of the and are a suitable measure.

First, as to expenses: for the last three years, (ex-cluding extraordinary means, for the war, and prep-arations for it.) they have averaged a little less than \$21,000,000; for the present year they might be

If this administration does the duty it owes to the country, and to humanity, it will bring this war to a close, as he believed it ought to do, whenever Mexico will consent to the establishment of our boundary at the Rio Grande, and will give sufficient guarantee of indemnity to our citizens. He was opposed to a war of conquest—to despoiting Mexico of a single part of her territory. He believed the administration had done its duty—nothing more than its duty—all that it could do to avert this war which was forced upon us. If this course were pursued the war might be closed in six months—perhaps in three months. Calculations from the proper officers of the various departments placed the expenditures of the war for the year at \$22,000,000. We have now, according to the returns from the Treasury Department, published this morning, in the treasury available for the service of the current year \$9,300,000. If, then, the war were brought to a close, as he hoped, in three to six months, this sum would be simple to defray its expenses; and he did not propose to raise additional revenue for the war.

The \$9,300,000 now on hand in the treasury, he estimated, then, would be ample for the three to six months, the sum would be ample for the three to six months, was considered.

soon be terminated, under the instruction of the Committee of Ways and Means, he should report a bi

mittee of Ways and Means, he should report a b authorizing the issue of treasury notes or a loan meet its expenditures.

He menuoned, in the course of his remarks, an important fact which called for a change of the present tariff, that in its returns it was stationary best—in fact retrograde—the amount of reven under it for the year just closed being less than

under it for the year just closed being less than in the year previous.

At the instruction of the Committee of Ways and Means, (though against his own judgment,) he gave notice also that he should move to strike out the duty on tea and coffee; and certain amendments which would probably increase the revenue \$1,500,000, making a revenue, on Mr. Walker's estimates, of near \$28,000,000; according to his own \$23,500,000. Mr. NORRIS followed in defence of the bill

Mr. NOIRLIS followed in defence of the bill the Committee of Ways and Means, and in reply gentlemen who had preceded.

[A full report of his remarks will appear her after.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, obtained the floo

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, obtained the floo but two and a half minutes remaining of the tim allotted to debate, and proceeded to repel certai attacks made upon Mr. Secretary Walker in the course of the debate.

The bour of two having arrived, the committee in pursuance of the order of the House proceede

The following item being under consideration: "On goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned chedule A, a duty of 75 per centum ad valorem."

Mr. McKAY moved to amend it by striking of

"75," and inserting "100."

The question was taken, (by tellers,) and the vote stood—ayes 109, noss 67. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKAY moved to strike out fre

Mr. McKAY moved to strike out from school A the following:

"Cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacoa, kirschenwass liqueurs, maraschino, ratafa, and all other spiritous beinges of a similar character."

Mr. TIBBATTS moved to amend the ameriment, by adding to the said item the following:

"Wines, Burgundy, Champagne, Claret, Madeira, Pherry, and all other wines, and imitations of wines."

The musting was taken (by tellers) and the v

The question was taken (by tellers) and the stood—ayes 55, noes 88.

So the amendment to the amendment was

The question then recurred on the motion of M McKay to strike out the above mentioned in The vote was taken by tellers, and sto

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. McKay to strike out the above mentioned item.

The vote was taken by tellers, and stood—ayes 74, noes 93.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. TIBBATTS moved an amendment to insert an additional item, as follows:

"Silk, unmanfactured, and manufactures of which silk is the chief component part, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. HAMLIN here suggested that the most regular mode would be to proceed regularly with the sections of the bill, and afterwards to adapt the schedules to the sections.

After some conversation, the suggestion having been acceded to, that course was adopted.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. TIBBATTS, which he accompanied with a schedule to be marked 1;"

It was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The following item being under consideration:

"On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule fle, a duty of thirty per cent. ad ealerem."

Mr. McKAY moved to amend the item, to read

"On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned is schedule B, a duty of forty per cent. as selectes."

Mr. SCHENCK inquired if it would be in orde to insert "fifty-four" before "forty?"

Mr. McKAY sent to the clerk's table a list o articles which he intended should constitute this

articles which he intended should constitute the schedule.

The clerk was about to read it.

Mr. ASHMUN objected, on the ground that was not in accordance with the arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN said, if the objection we persisted in, the committee would go back to the original mode of proceeding on the bill.

Mr. McKAY, to obviate the objection, said he would designate the schedule as schedule J.

Mr. WOOD moved to amend the amendment, be substituting fifty for forty per cent.

Rejected.

The first part of the amendment of Mr. McKawas then agreed to.

was then agreed to.

And the question recurring on the schedule,
Mr. TIBBATTS moved to amend the schedu Which amendment, by aves 43.

Mr. P. KING moved to amend the Mr. F. KING moved to amend the schedule be inserting the following:

"Iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rolls, slabs, ther form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TIBBATTS moved to amend by inserting.

Mr. TIBBATTS moved to amend by insert the following:

"Hemp and wool unmanufactured, manille, and observed in the following of india, jute, Sisal grass, coir used for cordage, dills, or tow of hesip, cables, twine and cordage, yara packthread, tarred or unfarred, seines, cotton-bagg gunny clefth, sail-duck, Russis sheeting, linens, and goloth, faxseed, hempseed, lineed, and rapessed. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. P. KING moved to amend the schedule, inserting the following:

inserting the following:

"Clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of everscription, of whatever material composed, made up or m
factured wholly or in part by the tailor, sessuatess, or m

The amendment was rejected.

The question was then taken on the schedule, and by ayes 99, noes 54, it was agreed to.

Mr. HUNGERFORD moved to amend the schedule I by inserting "ale, beer, and porter in casks or bottles."

notine or the sustained the decision of the chair.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF moved an amendment causing the duties on goods, wares, and merchandismentioned in schedule B., from thirty to thirty-five mentioned in schedule B., from thirty to thirty-fiver cent. Rejected.

Schedule B was then read over, and such article therein mentioned as had been transferred to the new schedule I were stricken out:

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend schedule B, by striking out "coal." Rejected.

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON moved to strike out the following, (with the design of inserting it cles where:)

The amendment, by ayes 45, noes 83, was jected.
Mr. McCRATE moved to strike out from schedule B, "molasses," and to insert an amendmen

And the amendment was rejected. To the item in said schedule, HAMLIN moved to add, "or fresh."

Mr. McKAY proposed to amend schedule B by adding thereto the following:

"Ale, beer, and porter, in casks or bottles; corks; carthen chim, and stone ware, and all other wares composed of earthy or mineral substances, not otherwise provided for; fire crackers; flats, braids, plaits, sparterse and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; glass tumbless, plain, moulded, or pressed, not cut or printed; hats and bonnets, for men, women, or children, completed of straw, satin straw, obly, grass, palm-leaf, ratan, and willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise provided for; hemp, unmanufactured; rial not otherwise provided for; hemp, unmanufactured; straw chip, grais, pain-real, ratan, and white-vegwtable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or rial not otherwise provided for; benn, unraus, not otherwise provided for; ochres and used in the composition of painters' colors, we ground in oil; olive oil in casks, other than a tose; sewing aliks, in the gum or purified; sh wholly of india rubber; alik twist and twis-silk and mohal; tobacco, unmanufactured pack thread, of whatever material, composed; and wood unmanufactured, of otherwise; wool, unmanufactured.

Mr. GORDON moved to amend the amenda by adding after the words "wool unmanufactured," the words "according to its value at the port of en-try in the United States."

the words "according to its value at the port of eaty in the United States."

"After a brief conversation between Mr. WINTHROP and the CHAIR on a point of order—
The amendment of Mr. Gospon was rejected.
Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend the amendment
by adding "fire wood and wood unmanufactured."

Agreed to.
Mr. HOUGH moved to insert "blankets of all

nds." Rejected.
Mr. TIBBATTS moved to add, "cotton f hemp, flax, or other material." Rejected.

Mr. RATHBUN moved to add, "wooll orsted yarns." Rejected.
Mr. R. moved to add, "flax seed and hamp seed."

Rejected.
Mr. TIBBATTS moved to add, "hemp-flax, or nanufactures of hemp." Rejected.
Mr. WILLIAMS moved to insert:

"Fish, foreign, whether fresh, smoked, saited ckied, not otherwise provided for." Rejected.
Mr. HOUGH moved to strike out line 199, with he intention of inserting it elsewhere. Rejected.
Mr. HAMLIN moved to insert:

Boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, Rejected.
Mr. RATHBUN moved to insert raw hides

skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled not otherwise provided for Rejected. Mr. FOSTER moved to amend the amendment b adding "salt." Rejected. Mr. SIMPSON moved to strike out "hemp.

Rejected.

Mr. HUNGERFORD moved to add "cables and

Mr. HUNGERFORD moved to add "cables and cordage." Rejected.
Also, "paper hangings and paper for screans and fire-boards." Rejected.
Also, window-glass, broad, crown, or cylinder. Rejected.
Also, another item (not heard.)
Mr. TIBBATIS moved to strike out after the word "hemp," the words "not otherwise provided for" Rejected.
And then the amendment of Mr. McKay to the schedule, by ayes 95, noss not counted, was greeted.

hedule, by ayes 95, noes not counted,

The following item being under consideration Mr. BRINKERHOFF moved to strike out 25

nd insert 30. Rejected.

Mr. GORDON moved to strike out from the chedule "wool unmanufactured." Agreed to.
Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the follow Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salte-

Rejected.
Mr HUNGERFORD moved to insert: "Velvet in the piece, composed of cotton and silk, hich cotton is the material of chief value."

Rejected.
Mr. HAMLIN moved to insert: "Fish, foreign, whether smoked, fresh, ickled, not otherwise provided for."

Rejected.
Mr. McKAY moved to amend schedule C by "Borax or tinctal; Burgundy pitch; calor

The motion was agreed to. Schedule D, (duties 20 c Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL moved to

"Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, chromic, citri-natic, white and yellow, nitric, pyroligaeous and ta-aric, and all other acids of every description, used fo-hemical or medicinal purposes, or for manufacturing, on the fine arts, not otherwise provided for."

The motion was rejected.

Mr. McKAY moved to strike out the following: " Ale, beer, or porter, in casks or bottles." Agreed to.
Mr. HOUGH moved to strike out "boards and

lanks." Rejected.
On motion of Mr. McKAY, "borax or tinctel" were stricken out, and other items that had been transferred to other schedules.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to amend in line 271 by inserting "fresh" before "fish." Agreed to.
On motion of Mr. McKAY, the following was stricken out:

On motion of Mr. McKAY, the following stricken out: "Ginger root, dried or green; glass tumblers, builded, or pressed, not cut or printed."

Mr. W. M. CAMPBELL moved to strike out to following: "Hair, curled,

Rejected.
On motion of Mr. McKAY, the follow stricken out:

"Jute, Sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for."

A verbal amendment by Mr.J. R. INGERSOLL, in the item concerning periodicals was ogreed to.

Mr. I. E. HOLMES moved to strike out pine apples. Rejected.

Mr. NORRIS moved to strike out salt; which motion, by ayes 90, noes 60, was agreed to.

Mr. HARALSON moved to strike out blankets of all kinds, with a view to a transfer to another schedule.

chedule.
The CHAIRMAN decided the motion

er.

Mr. HARALSON appealed.

The committee sustained the decision of the chair.

Mr. WILMOT moved to add the following to

"Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether

"Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salte or pickled, not otherwise provided for."

The motion, by ayes 63, nose 86, was rejected. Mr. McKAY moved to amend the schedule be adding thereto the following:
"Angora, Thibet, and other goat's hair or mohair, us manufactured; codes weed, cheap, gransalile, mahagan resewood, and satin wood, unmanufactured; cream of tare, extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyse wood, not otherwise provided for; extract madder; flaxseed; guany cloth green turtle; bronze quor; iron liquor; mana; marble, in the rough, slab, obicek, unmanufactured; Dutch and bronze metal, in lea mineral kernes; needles, of all kinds, for saving, darning or knitting; oaier or willow for basket makers' use; payin when ground; quicksilver; safron and safron cake; sep jus, steel, all than otherwise provided for."

Mr. HOUGH moved to amend the amendment Mr. HOUGH moved to amend the amendmen

by adding "lineed and rape seed." Rejected.
Mr. HUNGERFORD moved to amend by adding "watches and parts of watches." Rejected.
The amendment of Mr. McKay was then

per cent. ad valorem,)
Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL moved to strike ou "bark, Peruvian." Rejected.
Mr. McKAY moved to amend the 959th line to "Steel, cast, shear, or German, in bars."

Agreed to.

Mr. FRIES moved to amend the schedule by ling the word "salt." Rejected.

Mr. McKAY moved the following addition chedule E: schedule E:

"Brinstone, crude, in bulk; cork-tree bark, tured; silk, raw, not more advanced in manul singles, tram and thrown, or organzine; terme tifoli; tin in plates or sheets; tin plates, galvanizad wise provided for."

Mr. WILMOT moved to add: "Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whe ckled, not otherwise provided for." Which motion, by ayes 69, noes 81, was rejected And the amendment of Mr. McKar was agree

Schedule F being under conside er cent. ad valorem)—
Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL moved the followendment; which was rejected: Strike out "books printed, magazines, pamphlets periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound ounbound, not otherwise provided for," and insert: orded. That all books printed in Hebrew, Latin and German, reports of legislative committees as d under foreign governments, polyglots, lexicosa tionaries, maps and charts, and all books that hav

Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL moved to amend the same item by adding, "except imported for literary and other institutions for the promotion of learning."

Rejected.

A motion (by whom the reporter could not learn to strike out "hair of all kinds, cleaned and un nanufactured," was rejected.

Mr. McKAY moved the following addition to the

adding: "Baw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for."

or pickled, not otherwise provided for."

The motion, by ayes 76, noes 82, was rejected.

Mr. FRIES moved to amend the amendment by adding "salt."; Rejected.

The amendment of Mr. McKay was agreed to.
Schedule G (duties five per cent. ad valorem) being under consideration:

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out "raw hides, and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for."

Rejected.

Rejected.
Mr. McKAY moved the following additional

chedule G:
"Argol, or crude tartar, berries, puts, and "Argol, or crude tartar, berries, nuts, and vegetables, sed exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; but no riccle shall be classed as such that has undergone any sanufacture; Brazil wood, and all other dye wood, in ticks, ivory, unmanufactured; ivory nuts, or vegetable rory; madder root; nutsgalls; mother of pearl; lasting uitable for shoes, books, bootiese, or buttons, exclusively annifactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cohe, suitable for the manufacture of shoes, boots, ootees, or buttons exclusively."

Mr. ASHMUN would like to know, he said The CHAIRMAN said he could not inform the entleman. The question was taken, and the amendment, by

Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL moved the following

"Books, maps, charts, manuscripts, periodicals, ines, and newspapers, bound or unbound, when it or literary and other institutions for the promo Rejected
Mr. TIBBATTS moved to strike out the follow

ing:

"Coffee and iea, when imported direct from the place of heir growth or production in American vessels, or in for fign vessels entitled, by reciprocal treaties, to be exemption discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges Coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same And insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

"Salt, coffee and tes, when imported in America els, or in loreign vessels entitled by reciprocal trest exempt from discriminating duties, toninge, and

ols, or in lorsing recommendation duties, tennage, and oth harges."

Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out all timendment after the word "tea." Rejected.

Mr. CLARKE moved to amend the amendmenty striking out the words "and tea." Rejected.

Mr. JENKINS moved to amend by striking out the words "and tea." salt." Rejected.

Mr. RATHBUN moved to amend the amend

ment by adding "sugar and molasses;" which mo ion, by ayes 52, noss not counted, was rejected. And the amendment of Mr. Tibbarrs was re Mr. NORRIS moved to insert (in the sa the word "sait" after the word "coffee;" which m tion, by ayes 101, noes 65, was agreed to. Mr. TIBBATTS moved to amend the same ite

y striking out the words: Rejected.
Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the

Rejected Mr. A. JOHNSON moved to strike out the

Mr. HOUGH made a similar motion; which wa rejected.

Mr. McKAY now modified his motion, so as to strike out the said section, and insert the following:

"That in all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight, or quantity, or measure of goods, wares, or merchandise, now weighed, or measured, or gaaged, the same shall be weighed gauged, or measured, at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee."

The motion by ayes 97, noes 79, was agreed to.
The following section being under considers tion:

"Sec. b. And be it further enacted. That from and atter the fixet day of December next, in lieu of the bounty heretofree authorized by the bear that the second of pickled sale of the fisheries of the United site exportation of pickled sale of the fisheries of the United site. there shall be allowed, on the exportation thereof, its the day paid on the salt, a drawback equal in amount to the day paid on the salt, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treesury."

Mr HOGE moved the following amendment: "No drawbacks or bounties in lieu thereof shall be allow ed of paid on the exportation of pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States: Indprecided further, That all laws now allowing bounties on the tonings of ressels engaged in the cod and bank fisheries, be, and they are hereby, re-pealed."

ood and bank fisheries, be, and they are hereby, repealed."
Which, by ayes 101, noes 77, was rejected.
The 7th section being under consideration in the
words following:

"Ssc. 7. And be it further enacted, That the twelfth
section of the act entitled 'An act to provide revenue from
imports, and to change and medity existing laws imposing
duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved August
thirty, eighteen handerd and factytes, shall be and the
same is hereby, so far modified, that all goods imported from
this side the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain
in the public stores for the space of one bandred and firty
days, instead of the term of sixty days prescribed in the said
section; and that all goods imported from beyond the Cape
of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores
one hundred and eighty days, instead of the term of minety
days prescribed in the said section. Presided, That at the
time of the payment of duties on all such goods, whether
the same or any portion thereof he old for the payment of
such duties or not, interest at the rate of six per centum
per sanum, upon the duties payable from the time of the
importation thereof to the time of payment, shall also
be paid as a part of the duties chargeable upon such
Mr. McKAY moved to strike out the second. Mr. McKAY moved to strike out the proviso

Mr. McKAY moved to amend the said Mr. McCLELLAND moved to amend the said section, by striking out "150," and "180" days, and insert "150," and "150" and "180" days, and insert "one year," which motion, by ayes 90, nose 83, was agreed to.

The following section being under consideration:

"Sac. 9. And be it further enacted, That if, upon the examination of any parcel, package, or quantity of goods, of which entry has been made, the appraisars of the United States shall be of the opinion that the same are underpalaged by the sowner, importer, consignee, or agent, with the intention of defrauding the revenue of the United States, it shall be lawful for the collector within whose district the same may be entered, the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury first being obtained, if, in his opinion, the same shall be advisable, to take such goods for the use of the United States. And such collector shall cause such goods to be void at public nuction, within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed by law for the sale of unclaimed goods; and the proceeds of such sale shall be pieced forthwith into the treasury of the United States, and such collector is hereby authorized to pay out of the accuracy evenue, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the grods on them, the value thereof as declared in the entry, and five to taken, the value thereof as declared in the entry, and five to taken, the value thereof as declared in the entry, and five to taken, the value thereof as declared in the entry, and five to taken, the value thereof as declared in the entry, and five to the manual of moneys se paid, the amount of duties chargeable on the goods so taken, and this associated of the treasury; and this section shall be in force until the first July, eighteen hun-"Suc. 9. And be it further enacted, That if, upon the ex-

Mr. RATHBUN moved to amend it by atriking ut "five," and inserting "twenty," in the 17th line.

Mr. FOSTER offered the following as an additional section:

"".dad be if further concised. That, if at the end of the first year from the time this act goes into effect, there shall not be realized under its provisions an amount of revenue equal to that produced during the fixeal year ending the first of July, 1842, cutitled "An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes," that these this act, from and after the expiration of the first year after it goes into effect, be inoperative and void, and the duties on imports shall thereafter be levied and collected in secondance with the provisions of the said act, approved 30th August, 1842, and the said act approved 30th August, 1842, and the said act approved 30th August, 1842, and the said act approved and continued in force as fully and effectually as if this act had not passed; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, so to declare by proclamation."

The question was taken by tellers, and the vote tood ayes 38, nose not counted. So the amendment was rejected. Mr. STEWART offered an amendment to the

title, (not now in order.)
Mr. BRODHEAD moved the following as an ad-

Mr. BRODHEAD moves the sent after the first day of January next, sugar of all kinds, sirup of sugar and molasses, shall be transferred to schedule it.

A motion was made, at a quarier after six, that the committee rise. Rejected.

The question recurred, and was taken on the amendment of Mr. Baddhead, and, by ayes 89, and the committee rise. oea 93, was rejected.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, offered the fel-

lowing amendment:

"dud be it further estacted, That this bill shall not take of fect as to the contemplated duties on the articles which are the products of Grast Britain, nor shall the duties therein specified be levised or collected on such articles, until there shall be a corresponding reduction of duties by the government of Great Britain, upon the article of tobacce, the growth of the United States, imported into Great Britain, and until the duties levied and collected upon said article of tobacce, the growth of the United States, by the authority of the government of Great Britain, shall not exceed the duties herein specified upon the several articles which are the products of that country."

The average of the great of the great of the several articles which are the products of that country.

The committee rose and reported progress. And the House, at a very late hour, adjourn

The following petitions and memorials were pre-ented under the rule and referred to the appro-riate committees:

sented under the rule and referred to the appropriate committees:

By Mr. CATHCART: The petition of F. La Fontain, principal chief of the Miamies, and of several others of the sans tribe, praying that several indians of the sans tribe, the property of the sans tribe, and the sans tribe, the property of the sans tribe, and the sans state referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSEY: The memorial of Charles Rho les, M. D. Ball, and 300 others, citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, engaged in the coal trade, praying that the present tariff laws may not be changed.

By Mr. PILLSBURY: The memorial of D. Kleaner, age of the German Association, praying remission of daties: ferred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. A. JOHNSON: The application of Washington Denham, of Tennessee, for a back pension: referred to the Committee on Invaile Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: The petition of David Chappel, a Canalian voluntee, for a grant of land: referred to the Committee on Frivate Land Claims. Also the petition of William Chappel, for a like purpose: referred to the burgess and By Mr. STEWART: The petition of the burgess and

nittee.

By Mr. STEWART: The petition of the birgess and
own council of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, for the estabshment of a port of entry at that place: referred to the
committee on Commerce. Sinking of the Balance-dock at Mar

To THE EDITOR.—An anonymous advertisement in your paper, without signature, and of course irresponsible, affects to deny the sinking of the balance-dock at Marseilles, although it admits it in part. To put the matter beyond the possibility of a doubt, we beg you to publish the following letters, the originals of which are ready to be produced, viz:

"New York, June 20, 1840.
"Sir: In reply to your inquiry respecting the balance floating-dock at Marseilles, in France, I would briefly state that I am the mate of the ship Gaston, and have just arrived from Marseilles to this port. We intended to have placed our ship in this balance-dock, but upon our arrival at Marseilles the dock had sunk, and they were unable to raise it, and it west the opinion there that the dock would be abandoned without any altempt to raise it.

"Respectfully, yeurs,"
"DAY COULTER. "New York, June 20, 1846.

"Mr. S. D. DARIN."

"Mr. S. D. DAKIN."

"New York, June 25, 1846.

"Dear sin: In reply to your note of yesterday, respecting the sinking of the balance floating dock, intely built at Marseilles, France, I would state that Leaded from that port in March last for this city, and that the fact and formal states of the fact of the sinking of the bedunce dock at that place.

"In exhibiting the dock in the presence of the common council and the chander of commerce, about the lat of February last, it with, and up to the time I left the man agers of the dock had been unable to raise it.

"Respectfully, yours, dec."

"G. W. MORSE.

"FREEMAN CAMPBELL, coq." "New York, June 25, 1846.
"We are personally acquainted with Mr. Geore.
W. Morse and Mr. Day Coulter, and have end confidence in the truth of whatever statements the nay make in regard to the sinking of the balanched Marseilles.

"CHAMBERLAIN & PHELPS." "CHAMBERLAIN & PHELPS."
The high respectability of the house of Means
Chamberlain & Phelps will be attested by the rep
resentatives in Congress from the city of New
York.

York.

It will be seen by the above certificates of m respectable men—one of whom left Marseilles March last, and the other last of April or last

This is a danger to which the bale This is a danger to which the balance of been always considered by practical men as any liable; because, in relator or lowering or without a vessel in it, its side chambe stationery, have to be, more or less, filled bit to settle it down; and it is little too much we pens to be let into one side, it takes a can side, and the water in the long trough, or may of the dock runs to the same side, increase reening, and plunges it wholly under water, dock has a chip in it, tho mass of the ship thrown upon the careening side, and haster.

less.

The side chambers in the sectional dock being moveable, are raised up to allow the dock to sattle, and thus no water is required to be let into them; and the partitions through the main tanks (which cannot be inserted in the balance dock) prevent any water from rumming from one side to the other. water from cumming from one side to the other if so small a dock as this, made for my cessels, cannot be got up when sunk, what done with one made of iron for ships-ofwith one made of iron for ships-of-the-line weighing two or three thousand tons, and covering nearly half an acre, like the balance dock proposes for our government, if it should happen to sink, as it seems this kind of dock is liable to do? And how would it ever be possible to remove the obstruction from the harbor?

S. D. DAKIN, D. BODGE, P. BURGESS, In behalf, &c.

AUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned aginst the exhibition of a pretended model of the Sectional Floating Dock, made by W. R. John son and others, at the Naval Committee room of the Senate. It is a mere caricature, and a gross deception. The only true model of this important improvement is to be found in committee room, No 47, basement of the Capitol.

Capitol.

S. D. DARIN,
D. DODGE,
P. BURGESS,
In behalf of the propriet

June 24-1w THE Probe.—To those who are able and wil-ling to aid a long afflicted family, three of whom are now under medical treatment, and who lost their all at the great fire in Pittaburg, this valuable book is offered for sale at all the book stores on the aveare now under medical treatment, and who lost their all at the great fire in Pittaburg, this valuable book is offered for sale at all the book stores on the avenue, and by the author, at the Exchange hotel. Insmediately needed, it is hoped the benevolent will purchase without delay. Refers to Hon. D. Wijmot, M. C., and Hon. S. R. Hobbie, First Assistant Potentiates George. ant Postmaster General. Washington, June 27

DR. RITCHIE'S office on Pens